









SONS OF TEMPERANCE THE AUXILIARIES OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1847.

To JAMES HAYDON, Dublin, Ireland.

DEAR FRIEND:—Until within a few months, I have heard of the existence of the 'Sons of Temperance' and from other sources, has led me to think that, however sincerely, or Divisions, as they are called, are hostile to the cause of Temperance and human freedom. How can they promote the cause of Temperance when they exclude from their societies the very persons who most need the help of social combination to enable them to withstand temptation, and when none are allowed to attend and to speak in their meetings except those who are initiated by some secret process, and who are entitled to wear the Regalia, i. e. the robes of Royalty? For none can join them but the perfectly sound in body, and none can speak in their meetings unless they have on the Royal Robe or badge, and then, they are silenced at once unless they address the chairman of the meeting, and that by the title of 'Worthy Patriarch.' There must be something rotten in the structure of any social combination which seeks to humbug men by titles and Regalia. No meeting of any of their Societies can be held without the titles and the 'REGALIA.' In proportion as these 'Sons of Temperance' seek to dazzle and bewilder men by their outward display of titles and 'Regalia' are we authorized to say that they, as Societies, are destitute of principle and of regard for mankind.

By the following letters you will see how little they regard the rights of their fellow men. A Temperance Society excluding men on account of their color? Abolitionists are bound to shun these slaveholding combinations. It would seem that they are formed to keep Southern men-stealers in countenance, rather than to promote the cause of Temperance. Read the following letters and understand the real character of these combinations, called 'Sons of Temperance,' but really proving themselves to be the spawn of slave-breeder.

PENNSBURG, Delaware, Nov. 20, 1847.

I make use of the present moment to make you acquainted with what took place at Centerville Hall on the 17th inst. Perhaps it is unnecessary to give you an account of the rise and progress of our Society up to the present time, further than to say that J. Chandler was elected 'W. P.' (Worthy Patriarch). Our other officers were chosen, and we applied to the Grand Division of Delaware for a Charter. The evening arrived that we were to have our Charter and be inducted into office. I, amongst others, attended, and there was quite a number—say forty or upwards; some from Wilmington, and many from the neighboring divisions of the others, had arrived, and, while waiting for the Grand Division from Wilmington with the 'Regalia' to arrive, I requested the 'W. P.' (Worthy Patriarch) to call the meeting to order, as I had a question to propose; and I did not wish to disturb the proceedings at an improper time.

Under being restored, I stated, that I felt uneasy at my present position; that a question had presented itself to my mind whether I could, as an Abolitionist, consistently unite with them. I said that some of them might suppose that I was going to believe in the universal brotherhood of man, and that God Almighty made us all, and that whoever I found one, bearing the image of his Maker, as matter for country, climate or color, was right, and it was our duty, to respect him as a man and a brother; and that I considered all those who do otherwise to be offering a great insult to the God, and that it was my opinion that they would have to answer for their conduct towards their fellow-men. But the question I wished to ask was: Whether they would refuse to accept a member on account of the color of his skin? I then said that I had examined their constitution and by-laws, and I found nothing there to forbid it; and I was informed, by a gentleman present, that he had been in some of the Eastern States; and he said he had no objections; but I wished to know what this Society would do, that I might act understandingly. After I had done speaking, the Worthy Patriarch said that he thought himself as good as an Abolitionist as I was. It was true, he said, there was nothing in the Constitution and by-laws to prevent it; but the subject had been before the Grand Division, and they had decided that no colored person should be admitted into any division in the State of Delaware, under a penalty of dismemberment, and that they would no longer be considered as an auxiliary to said Grand Division. And he further said, he was content to do so, it would be the means of breaking up our association. After he had done, I replied, if that were their principle, they were willing to sacrifice humanity upon the altar of their association, the sooner they were broken up the better; and for my own part, much as I loved the cause of Temperance, I could not unite with them.

At this stage of the discussion, a gentleman got up and said that he was a stranger to me, and he had been in some of the Eastern States; and he said he had no objections; but I wished to know what this Society would do, that I might act understandingly. After I had done speaking, the Worthy Patriarch said that he thought himself as good as an Abolitionist as I was. It was true, he said, there was nothing in the Constitution and by-laws to prevent it; but the subject had been before the Grand Division, and they had decided that no colored person should be admitted into any division in the State of Delaware, under a penalty of dismemberment, and that they would no longer be considered as an auxiliary to said Grand Division. And he further said, he was content to do so, it would be the means of breaking up our association. After he had done, I replied, if that were their principle, they were willing to sacrifice humanity upon the altar of their association, the sooner they were broken up the better; and for my own part, much as I loved the cause of Temperance, I could not unite with them.

At this moment, the 'W. R. S.' (what pompous title to these letters stand for? Worthy Recording Secretary?) of our division, sprung to his feet, and proposed a member of our division to be elected in my place. But he was interrupted by the Worthy Patriarch, and desired not to be too hasty, but to give me time to reflect. I might yet recant and become a useful member. Nay, said I, I have decided. Fill the vacancy with some one who can consecrate to the cause. For my part, I cannot. I then addressed towards the door, and left them.

This is the substance, as near as I can recollect. You may make such use of this letter and my name, as you are proper; and believe me to be, Your friend and fellow-laborer, H. C. Wright.

Haverhill, Penn., 11th Mo. 21st, 1847.

I desire to detail the facts of a case which has occurred in this place, exhibiting the exclusive character of the 'Order of the Sons of Temperance,' in regard to complexion.

A respectable colored man, by the name of William H. Reynolds, expressed a desire to become a member of the 'Indian Spring Division' in this place; and was proposed by a member at the last meeting of the division, held on the evening of the last 6th day, the 10th. The result was, that he received a

direct refusal, with the information that no vote, as is usual on such occasions, had been taken; for the reason that the 'GRAND division of the State' had decreed that no colored person should be admitted as a member. Such are the facts, as I received them from the man himself, against whom no objections have been offered, except that of complexion. And this appears to be the character of the order as it exists in Pennsylvania.

The following circumstances, which have just occurred in the village of Centerville, in Delaware, will not place the Institution in that State in any more favorable light in the view of the friends of equality:—Allan Agnew, a tried and true friend of the Temperance cause, in that State, had, in company with others, applied for a charter for a Division to be instituted in the above named village; and had, in anticipation, been proposed to fill one of the highest offices. The charter had been received, and at the opening of the division, he desired to know whether persons of color would be admitted, and advocated the measure at some length. The result was a commotion and great excitement, attended with threats of violence, during which his name, as an officer, was reconsidered and withdrawn, and another person appointed in his place. It is needless to say that he was answered negatively by the division, and his proposition rejected; and, it is said by their members, that not only do they now refuse to admit persons of color, but also do they refuse to admit Allan Agnew to that or any other division in the State—simply because he has been so true to the principles of equality, as to endeavor to sustain them in an association, the avowed purpose of which is the redemption of men.

All the foregoing facts in relation to friend Agnew have been repeatedly divulged by members of the Order, who were present on the occasion.

Thine in the truth, JOSHUA L. FURRELL.

H. C. Wright.

A Constitution and Rules of Order of one of these 'Divisions of the Sons of Temperance' is before me. One provision is, that 'no person shall be admitted into this division who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support.' What sort of a moral character have those who refuse to associate with a fellow-being, in the cause of Temperance, because of the complexion which his God gave him? What act more clearly demonstrates an impure and malignant heart, and an immoral character, than this? These 'Sons of Temperance' perpetrate the grossest blasphemy against God, and the meanest and most unjust outrages upon men, and then pretend that they are too pure to admit any to their fellowship except those who 'possess a good moral character.' This sounds much like a babbling drunkard rolling in the gutter and boasting of his respectability.

Then another order is, that 'should any member, during the meetings of this division, use profane language, refuse to obey the commands of the Worthy Patriarch, or act disrespectfully towards an officer or member, he shall be expelled.' A colored man, of unexceptionable character and qualifications for membership, comes to the Worthy Patriarch, whose behest every member is bound to obey, whatever they may chance to be, and says, 'Please, Mr. Worthy, can I become a member?' 'No,' says the Worthy. 'Why?' asks the humble suppliant at the footstool of the Worthy Patriarch. 'God made you black,' answers the Worthy. 'If God had not made you black, you could join us.' 'But Mr. Worthy,' says the suppliant, 'Am I to blame for the color of my skin?' 'No,' answers the Worthy Patriarch, 'it is God's fault that you are black. If He had wished us, pure and immaculate Sons of Temperance, to love and respect you, and associate with you, He had no business to make you black. If, having made you with a black skin, the Almighty thinks that the most Worthy 'Sons of Temperance' are going to receive you to their fellowship, He is greatly mistaken. We don't admit NIGGERS here. Go tell your Maker so, and lay the blame upon him, not upon us.'

Such is the reception given by the Sons of Temperance to colored people, and such is their foul blasphemy against the Holy One. Then, they talk of expelling members for using profane language!! They have no objections to the most profane and blasphemous actions, but affect to be horrified at 'profane language'!

Then let any member 'refuse to obey the commands' (yes, 'COMMANDS' is the word) of the Worthy Patriarch, and he is expelled. The Worthy Patriarch, the Worthy Assistant, the Worthy Secretary, and all their WORTHY SONS, may pour contempt upon God, and violate his commands, by doing the foulest injustice to their fellow-beings; but let a member refuse to obey the commands of the 'Worthy Patriarch,' and out of the Worthy Order of the Worthy Sons he must go.

Then, 'No member shall be permitted to speak or vote, unless clothed in suitable REGALIA.' So says another Order of these Most Worthy Sons of a Most Worthy Patriarch.

For many cogent reasons, every well-wisher to the cause of Temperance, and every friend of the enslaved millions of this miserable Republic—every friend of Humanity and Christianity, should shun all connection with a social combination that thus rejects all fellowship with their fellow-beings because God made them black, and which binds its members to implicit obedience to the commands of their WORTHY Patriarch, and which merges the individual man in the organization. Man is nothing in that Society. The most worthy Order of most worthy Sons of a most 'Worthy Patriarch,' with its titles and regalia, is every thing. How long Abolitionists and teetotalers will be duped by this most 'worthy' humbug, I know not; but it only follows in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor, that most 'reverend and holy' humbug, the AMERICAN CHURCH. These 'worthy' Sons of the 'worthy' patriarchy are the legitimate offspring of Holy Mother Church; and the Holy Mother carries her children to heaven in a Jim Crow Paw, and she will have a Jim Crow mansion for them in her New Jerusalem above—if she can get any one to build it. But in their Temperance Heaven these worthy Sons of a 'worthy patriarchy' are to have no mansion at all for their colored brethren.

Dear friend, you will excuse my writing this to you through the Liberator. I want you to know how the Temperance cause is being managed here. By sustaining the prejudice against color it is, like the Church and Republic, the handmaid of slavery.

Affectionately yours,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

[From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.]

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, November 30th, 1847, at 21 Cornhill, Boston, the following was voted:

Whereas, in conformity with our usual custom as to auxiliary societies, there appeared in the Standard of last week a report of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, in which we notice sentiments showing the auxiliary society to be merely nominal, and which have no right to publication in the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, therefore, Voted, That the editor of the Standard be requested to act on such occasions in future, upon the principle that the auxiliary society of a society does not necessarily entitle its documents to publication, but that, like other contributions, are to be submitted to his discretion, and in case of doubt, to the decision of this Committee.

W. L. GARRISON, Pres't.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Sec'y.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERATOR, ESPECIALLY THE DELINQUENT ONES.

When Mr. Garrison was in England, last year, at a much earlier period in the year than this, we were obliged to recall to the recollection of those of the subscribers who were in arrears, the good old maxim that 'short accounts make long friends.' At that time our hint was sufficient. It was taken in good part, and the remittances which came forward put every thing on velvet again. We are requested on behalf of the financial committee, again to request all of our subscribers to examine themselves and their accounts, and see whether or not they have paid their subscription for this current year. If they have not, they are informed that the amount is wanted forthwith, and are earnestly requested to remit it at once. We particularly beg, that none will wait, with the intention of settling for this year and the next, until after the next year opens. It is desirable on all accounts,—on our subscribers, as well as our own,—that each volume should pay for itself as it goes along.

We do not believe that any paper, in proportion to its circulation, has a better subscription list than the Liberator,—less bad pay and slack pay. It should have none of either. When its subscribers are as prompt as they should be, especially in view of the great work to which the Liberator is devoted, and of the little assistance for which it can look from any except such as themselves, the machinery works easily and satisfactorily. Each subscriber should feel it to be his reasonable service to promote this comfortable state of things by prompt and regular payments. It is quite natural that the subscribers should feel less interest in the paper, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have kept the editor so long from them. But, inasmuch as the services of all the friends engaged in carrying it on during that absence, are wholly gratuitous, we feel that we have a right to say that it should make no difference in the prompt settlement of the outstanding accounts. When we say that Mr. Garrison has no resource for the support of his family, excepting the income of his paper, and, farther, that his expenses cannot be less than usual in consequence of his illness, we are sure that we have said all that is necessary to ensure an immediate attention to this reminder, and to secure the immediate liquidation of all arrears.—a.

NON-RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY.—In the last number of the 'Practical Christian,' we perceive that the anniversary is advertised to be held in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th inst. There has been a misunderstanding in calling the meeting; and as the hall (in the Tremont Temple) has been engaged for THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 23d and 24th inst., those who intend to be present are requested to be governed by the notice in the Liberator. We are sure our Hopedale friends will cheerfully acquiesce in this arrangement.

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVES. The 'Anti-Slavery Standard' of last week says that a letter has been received in New York, from Port-au-Prince, announcing the safe arrival at that place of Da Rocha and Da Costa, the young Brazilian Slaves who, it will be recollected, effected their escape from one of the New York city prisons, and sailed from this port to Hayti. They appear to have fallen among friends, who are taking care of their physical and intellectual well-being.—x.

MEETING IN CONCORD.

An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held in CONCORD (Mass.) on Sunday, Dec. 26th, which will, probably, be addressed by PARKER PILLSBURY and SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER—NOTICE.

An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held in NORTH BRIDGEWATER, on Sunday, Dec. 19, (morning, afternoon and evening,) which will be addressed by PARKER PILLSBURY and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., agents of the Mass. A. S. Society.

WORCESTER AND VICINITY—NOTICE.

We would call the attention of friends in the neighborhood to the meeting to be held in Worcester, to-morrow and Sunday, by HENRY C. WRIGHT and STEPHEN S. FOSTER. The whole subject of the existing mean and wicked war against Mexico, and its connection with the interests of the slave-traders of this Union will be brought to light.

CORRECTIONS. Several typographical errors, in last week's paper, require correction. The name of the author of the Poetry, entitled Inequalities, is ELISHA BARTLEY, M. D. In the last stanza but one, of the 'Cry from the Condemned Cell,' read, 'Think what her sufferings will have been.'

Near the close of W. P.'s notice of 'Talmudic Maxims,' read 'not mere scraps for copy books or moral sues.'

Near the close of the article signed by the Secretary Worcester North A. S. Society, 'produced a constitution,' read 'produced a contribution.'—u.

RETURN OF COL. BARNETT. Col. Barnett, Maj. Dyckman, and Lieut. Potter and Secretary of the New York volunteers, arrived last evening at the Astor House, where they were received by a number of their friends. Col. Barnett walked on crutches, as did Lieut. Potter. Lieut. Sweeney was disabled in his right arm, and Maj. Dyckman carried his arm in a sling.—Tribune.

Loss of the packet ship Stephen Whitney.—This noble, but unfortunate vessel, was totally lost at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, under circumstances the most perfectly appalling that the imagination can by possibility conceive. Mistaking the light upon Rock Island, near Cape Clear, on the South coast of Ireland, for the old Head of Kinalee, she continued her course, intending to make Cook Harbor; but in less than quarter of an hour, with a suddenness which defied all human effort to avert her fate, she came broadside on a rock called the West Cliff, about 4 miles inside the Cape, and in less than ten minutes after striking was dashed to atoms, overwhelming not less than 92 of her hapless crew and passengers—18 only, of 110, succeeding in clambering upon the face of the rock, which forms a wretched island, containing three fishermen's huts. So complete was the destruction of the doomed ship, that the only vestiges of her to be found were small pieces of timber, not more than four feet long. [The Stephen Whitney sailed from New York on Monday, Oct. 18th.]

A WILL BE ASKED.—The will of the late Mr. Townsend, of Prince George county, Md., has been set aside by a jury on the ground that the testator was incompetent to make a will. The case, it is supposed, will be taken up to the Court of Appeals. The testator, who labored under delusions in regard to religion, liberated by his will all his slaves, fifty in number, and devised to them his lands and other property.

This may be a good reason for setting aside a will in Maryland, though of itself, it seems hardly sufficient ground for annulling a will. On the other hand, when a man is making his final accounts, it is not strange that he should think of some atonement to his slaves, especially if he feels himself indebted to their labor for his lands and other property.—Albany Evening Journal.

GOOD REPLY.—If we are to live after death, why don't we have some knowledge of it? said a skeptic to a clergyman. 'Why didn't you have some knowledge of this world before you came into it?' was the caustic reply.

We clip the above item from the 'miscellany' of one of our exchanges. There is either no great wit about it, or we are too dull to perceive it. The clergyman might have been 'caustic,' but we do not see that he was either wise or cunning. The reason why his questioner had no knowledge of this world before he came into it, is apparent enough; but certainly, this is not the reason nor any where in that neighborhood, why we have no knowledge of the other world. Why should a 'clergyman' exhibit his wit in this style?—an editor either, by copying such nonsense without remark.—Herkimer Freeman.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

British mail steamer Britannia, Captain William Harrison, left Liverpool Nov. 19, and was telegraphed at Boston at 2 P. M., Dec. 8, having been 19 days on the passage, including the stop at Halifax, where she leaves the Canada mails, as well as those for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

By this arrival we have London and Liverpool papers to the day of sailing, fifteen days later than our advice by the Acadia at this port.

The European times of the 19th ult. say—

It is satisfactory to state that the interval which has passed since the departure of the steamship Acadia, has been one of far less excitement than we have had to describe for some time. Numerous failures of mercantile houses, and a heavy list of bankrupts both in England and Scotland, still attest the depressed mischief which has crept into our commercial system; but, upon the whole, a very marked improvement in public feeling has prevailed.

Since the fourth of the month, the state of commercial and monetary affairs has so far improved that confidence is in some degree restored, and the general aspect of trade is more encouraging than it has been for some time past.

The Liverpool Times, which we consider rather alarmist, gives the following under the head of its "Second Edition," Nov. 19, 1 o'clock—

"The general appearance of business here, up to this hour, is anything but encouraging. The reported failures of other firms, together with the present state of the money market, has added to the gloom which still hangs over all commercial transactions."

The Imperial Parliament assembled yesterday at Westminster for the despatch of urgent and important affairs. Mr. S. Lefevre was again unanimously elected speaker; and the speech from the throne will be delivered by commission on the 23d inst., the interval being occupied in the preliminary forms of receiving the royal approbation of the speaker, swearing in the new members, and signing the parliamentary roll. It is believed that the subjects that will occupy the earliest attention of the new house will be the state of the country with regard to Sir R. Peel's currency bill of 1841, and the adoption of stringent measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland.

Wreck of the Stephen Whitney. We are grieved to announce that the splendid New York packet ship, Stephen Whitney, Captain Popman, was totally wrecked off Cape Clear, on the night of the 10th ult., and that 91 souls perished in the melancholy catastrophe, among whom was the captain.

In 1844, the number of French foundlings supported at the expense of the state was 123,384, demanding an annual outlay of 6,707,839 13s.; or 54 6s a head.

The Duke of Lucca has not only abdicated his sovereignty but sold his pictures to a rich Englishman, who, on receiving the pictures, paid the purchase money to two agents, who absconded to America.

The free trade society at Berlin has been dissolved. An Italian newspaper asserts that Napoleon's widow, the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa of Parma, has been formally married at Vienna to the Count de Bamberles, one of her ministers.

IRELAND.—The accounts which have been received from Ireland during the past fortnight continue to create serious alarm. The terrors of "Capt. Rock" and the murderous mandates of "Lady Clare" are carried out to a greater extent than ever. A poor offensive widow named Ceros, was murdered in a field near her residence at Boheree, near Bordesleigh, county of Tipperary. A Major Mahon was shot dead on the same evening near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. A poor man named Michael Walsh, steward and care-taker to Charles O'Callaghan, Esq., of Ballymahinch, in the county of Clare, was murdered on the high road near Fort Anne, by a ball, which carried away the roof of his skull. There are several other murders recorded.

The government has issued a proclamation warning the people against the commission of crime, and admonishing them that those who harbor criminals and favor their evasion of justice, are, in the eyes of the law, criminals themselves, and will hereafter be dealt with accordingly. We have reason to believe that an arms act, of an extremely stringent character, is in course of preparation, and will be laid before parliament as early as a period as possible. The Evening Mail says, suspension of the habeas corpus act is the only measure adequate to the crisis.

The accounts from Limerick and Clare are again disheartening. Those counties are daily becoming still more disorganized; and crime marks the progress of the confederacy among the peasantry.

Count Murtier, French ambassador at Turin, on Sunday, attempted, in a fit of insanity, to assassinate his daughter and his two sons. The mania of the Count, it appears, is that of jealousy. He was immediately placed in a lunatic asylum. Count Bresson has committed suicide; cut his throat; he was ambassador to the king of the Two Sicilies. He is best known in Europe as the agent in the Spanish marriages.

Three cases of decided Asiatic cholera are said to have shown themselves on Sunday in the Faubourg St. Germain. This is the first time the Asiatic cholera has taken itself.

SPAIN.—Some important changes have taken place in the ministry and the diplomatic body. M. Pacheco has been deprived of the place of ambassador at Rome, and M. Martinez de la Rosa has been appointed in his stead. M. Moreno Lopez, the ambassador at the Hague, has been dismissed to make room for M. Bago. M. Ros de Olano has resigned his seat in cabinet, and his place of Minister of Public Instruction.—General Narvaez offered the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, to Gen. Espartero, and Gen. Espartero declined to accept the office. It is said that these changes had suddenly been found necessary for the preservation of the Narvaez cabinet.

PORTUGAL.—The latest accounts are to the 9th Nov. from Lisbon. The ministerial crisis still continued, though on more than one occasion it appeared to have been terminated by the appointment of a liberal cabinet. Financial difficulties are the main impediment, and that obstacle is on the increase, as 15,000 sovereigns were prepared for shipment by this packet. The queen was delivered of a prince on the 4th.

SWITZERLAND.—All hope of avoiding a civil war in that country is at an end. The diet finally resolved, on the 8th inst., to carry into execution, by force of arms, its decrees for the abolition of the Sonderbund. The decree was notified by an elaborate manifesto. The 8th was the day appointed for the troops of the diet to begin their operations on a grand scale; but already there are reports of trifling conflicts having taken place, and at least two officers have been killed.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 28th of October state: "There is no doubt now that the cardinal secretary of state has sent in his resignation, and Pius IX. has seemingly accepted it. Different cardinals are spoken of as his successor. The appointment of M. Savelli to the post of governor of Rome has not given satisfaction. Accounts from Milan speak of the arrest of different persons of consideration, amongst others that of a highly respectable banker."

Letters from Naples of the 29th ult., state that the insurrection at Calabria is entirely at an end.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest from Vera Cruz is to Nov. 21. The reported revolution in Guadalupe in favor of Gomez Farria is given in the Arco Iris of the 19th. From Tehuacan, Nov. 1, Santa Anna sent a long communication to the president, denying that he had resigned the presidency; and at the same time addressed another letter to the congress, entreating them to accept his resignation—both together, amounting to a pronouncement against the authority of the president, Pons y Pena.

It was rumored that a Mexican officer, liberated on parole at the taking of Vera Cruz, was drilling 1500 of his countrymen at Orizaba, a place which Gen. Butler designs to take and garrison.

At Jalapa, Nov. 12, Thomas Menocal, a guerrilla captain arrested by Col. Wykoop, cut his throat, and died the next day. Two natural sons of Santa Anna had also been arrested by Col. Wykoop. It was believed at Jalapa on the 15th that the Congress at Queretaro wished to make peace, but the governors, who were in waiting on the Congress, opposed it. The Picayune's Jalapa letter says—

"Information has been received here of a large quantity of powder and ammunition being smuggled into this country from the United States, and that one hundred mule loads passed through this city not long since, from the port of San Carlos. The supply was furnished by a house in New Orleans, and negotiated for by one Carraval, a commissioner deputed by the Mexican government for that purpose."

Crutchett's Gas Light at the Capitol.—The Union, after describing the beautiful and successful arrangements made by Mr. Crutchett for illuminating the interior of the Capitol at Washington, thus remarks in regard to the great lantern on the outside of the dome:

"Lastly, we notice the lantern, one hundred feet above the dome of the Capitol, which has been fully tested and in operation several nights past, without interruption. It is lighted not only the public grounds inside of the railing (about thirty acres) but extends and is of great public benefit a mile from where in that neighborhood, why we have no knowledge of the other world. Why should a 'clergyman' exhibit his wit in this style?—an editor either, by copying such nonsense without remark.—Herkimer Freeman.



THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteenth National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their undertaking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame beneath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nation of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy between American principle and American practice; or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of public morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceful abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This obtained, the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persuasions will be subverted at the expense of the cause of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it in the same proportion. When the preliminary question is put, which every one ought to ask,—How do you mean to expend the money, which you require our help to raise?—our answer is, 'it shall be spent wholly and directly in awakening, informing and influencing the public mind on this primarily important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but be made to awaken the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposition so degrading to the morals of our nation, that the government should become the tributary of this wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of national character as shall brand it as crime.'

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partisanship; while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its being used in the equally benevolent, though less effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will be spent in Propaganda—for we strike openly, boldly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen years of labor prove, at the root of the system we mean to abolish.

Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suffering and short-lived fellow-creatures. It shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. It shall secure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the freedom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the great cause of Christianity, of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into insignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place

**\$10,000**

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

- MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
- ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS,
- HELEN E. GARRISON,
- MARY MAY,
- ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
- HENRIETTA SARGENT,
- SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
- SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
- MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
- LOUISA LORING,
- CATHERINE SARGENT,
- CAROLINE WESTON,
- HANNAH TUFTS,
- MARY YOUNG,
- ELIZA F. MERIAM,
- MARY WILLEY,
- CAROLINE WILLIAMS,
- SUSAN C. CAROT,
- ANNE WARREN WESTON,
- EVELINA S. A. SMITH,
- ABBY SOUTHWICK,
- MARIA LOWELL,
- SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
- FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
- ANN R. BRAMHALL,
- LYDIA PARKER,
- HARRIET T. WHITE,
- HARRIET B. HALL,
- ABBY FRANCIS,
- HARRIET M. JACKSON,
- ANNA R. PHILLIPS.

THE BAZAAR!

THE FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY are entreated to strip the woods of the running evergreen BEFORE THE SNOW COVERS IT. The quantity needed could be bought for about \$2000 dollars. The abolitionists are entreated to save this sum by gathering the greatest quantities they can, as they may be assured that the gain (by the increase of attraction) will be no less than the saving. If the more red cedar the better, also THE FRIENDS IN THE CITY are entreated to be at the Hall at 3 o'clock on Thursday P. M. the 16th, (or if a municipal meeting should prevent, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock A. M.) As many persons can be employed



